

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PLEA.

The Gallant Colonel of the Rough Riders Doesn't Want to See His Men Sacrificed.

HE WRITES WITHOUT MINING WORDS.

The Men Willing to Face Yellow Fever as Readily as They Faced Bullets if Necessary, But the Necessity for Their Retention in the Deadly Climate Having Passed They Should Be Removed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—(Delayed in transmission.) Summoned by Maj.-Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters, and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps, Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary of War Taft ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier.

As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry, to Gen. Shafter, was handed by the latter to a correspondent here for publication:

MAJ.-GEN. SHAFER:—In a meeting of the general and medical officers, called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the sacrifice of thousands. There is no possible reason for not



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a false epidemic, like the present, strikes us. It is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September.

Quarantine against malarial fever is much less guaranteeing against the toothache. All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the condition of the army, to be sent home. If we are kept here it will, in all human possibility, mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives, but it means the ruin of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitated army. Not ten per cent. are fit for active work. Six weeks on the north coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever germ can not possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are eager, to take a leading part in the great campaign against Huanan in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico.

We can be moved north, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved north to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and, anyhow, the interior is rather more than a coast, as I have found by actual reconnaissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be.

I write only because I can not see our men who have fought so bravely and who have endured such hardships, being sent to destruction without striving, so far as lies in me, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undesired.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Colonel Commanding First Brigade.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a "Round Robin" addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads:

The Round Robin.

We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that it is impossible to move the army taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern coast of the United States, that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic, that the army is not in a position to resist the disease, and that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior, and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives.

Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army. We understand the situation absolutely.

(Signed) J. FORD KENT, Major-General Volunteers, Commanding First Division, Fifth Corps.

(Signed) J. C. BATES, Major-General Volunteers, Commanding Provisional Division.

(Signed) ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major-General Commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division.

(Signed) SAMUEL S. SUMMERS, Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade Cavalry.

(Signed) WILL LUDLOW, Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

(Signed) ADRIEN AMES, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

(Signed) LEONARD WOOD, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

(Signed) THOMAS HOOVER, Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

Surgeon Wood's Opinion.

Maj. M. W. Wood, the chief surgeon of the first division, said: "The army must be moved north," adding with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself."

Message from Gen. Ames.

Gen. Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington: How CHARLES H. ALLEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY: This army is incapable, because of sickness, from marching anywhere except by transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so as one.

To a correspondent Gen. Ames said: "If I had the power, I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them north without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company here."

THE "ROUND ROBIN" WORKED.

The Effect of Col. Roosevelt and His Fellow Commanders Effective, But It Called Forth a Rebuke.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Col. Theo. Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the war department in fetching Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of the conventionalities he has drawn upon his head a rather sharp rebuke from the secretary of war, who evidently regards the course pursued by Col. Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the war department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that Gen. Shafter was instructed by a special cablegram to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than of lack of intention to redeem this promise that caused delay.

Made No Such Recommendation.

As far as the question of removing the troops back to the mountains was concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the medical department here made no such recommendation. All that it did say on this subject was that if the troops must remain near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping grounds.

Not Immune to Yellow Fever.

Surgeon-General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "Round Robin" at Santiago that men who have suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the south Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria.

No Protection Against Yellow Jack.

Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would be a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for Yellow Jack.

The department's resources gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION.

A Number of Officers of the Sixth Massachusetts, Now in Porto Rico, Tender Their Resignations.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A special cablegram to the Journal from Ponce, Porto Rico, says: A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, which is in Gen. Garretson's brigade. The friction between the line of officers and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached its climax Monday, when Col. Woodward, Lieut.-Col. Chaffin, Maj. Taylor, Chaplain Dousseault and Capt. Goodell of Company K resigned their commissions.

The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not yet known. The cause must have been serious indeed.

The resignations leave Maj. Charles K. Darling in command of their regiment. The matter has been fully reported to Gen. Miles, and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law to resign in face of the enemy means a court-martial.

AN ABUNDANCE OF SUPPLIES.

Miss Clara Barton Says the Red Cross Is in Need of Nothing Now but Rice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Stephen S. Barton, chairman of the executive committee of the American Red Cross, yesterday received a cablegram, under date of Wednesday, from Miss Clara Barton. The message conveys the information that there are sufficient supplies on hand at the Red Cross base for the present, with the exception of rice, for which there is great need.

Supplies, Miss Barton continues, will be sent to Gibara and Baracoa, on the northern coast of the island. Great suffering is known to exist in both cities, and it is believed that Miss Barton intends to take up the relief there immediately.

According to Miss Barton's cablegram, there is now but one hospital at Siboney. All the others have been removed to the better location at Santiago.

Ice is being distributed, under the direction of the Red Cross, daily to the Santiago hospital, and being sent by train in sufficient quantity to the hospital at Siboney.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury showed: Available cash balance, \$257,125,394; gold reserve, \$188,070,927.

TAKEN PEACEFUL POSSESSION.

The Eastern Half of Porto Rico Already Conquered—Territory—An American Drilling Garrison.

OFF SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 5.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted lamps in the lighthouses at Cape San Juan and other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The War Ships in the Vicinity.

The war ships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery and the Annapolis, the Puritan and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports with troops which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Raleigh yesterday and they are now at Cape San Juan.

Made a Mistake as to the Rendezvous.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and to get them to Ponce, where Gen. Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

A Proclamation.

Capt.-Gen. Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says: "Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attempt before."

The daughter of the captain-general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish soldiers in the city. The troops of the enemy, who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans, have not yet been counted. The German steamer Polynea, with a cargo of rum, canned meats and tobacco, tried to run the blockade yesterday morning, but was stopped by the New Orleans.

SAGASTA AND SENOR SILVELA.

Spanish Officials Take Counsel in View of the Desperate Situation of the Country.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—In the conference between Senor Sagasta and Senor Silvela, the latter urged that it was imperative to summon the cortes for the negotiation of a treaty of peace.

Gen. Polavieja, who was present, declined subsequently to speak of the conference to the representatives of the press on the ground that his duty as a soldier imposed secrecy upon him. But, Gen. Azarraga said that if Spain possessed adequate resources the war should be continued in order to secure more acceptable conditions; otherwise peace ought to be immediately concluded.

Blamed the Government Greatly.

Gen. Chinchilla, captain-general of Madrid, said: "We have a brave and well-disciplined army, and it is ready to go wherever it is sent."

Later Senor Sagasta conferred with Senor Salmeron, the republican leader, who told the premier, in the course of a long conference, that he blamed the government greatly for closing the cortes and stifling the press.

Will Not Support the Existing Oligarchy.

After the interview he said he had assured Senor Sagasta that he would reserve his opinion on the general situation until the chamber was convened, but that, neither directly nor indirectly, would he support the "existing oligarchy, which is the cause of all Spain's misfortunes."

"In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom."

Last evening the premier conferred with Gen. Weyler, Marshal Primo de Rivera, Senor Azarraga, minister of public instruction and public works, and Senor Romero Giron, minister of the colonies.

Captured by the Americans.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "American cavalry, assisted by the insurgents, have captured Fueneta and Cabejas, the lighthouse station at San Juan."

TALE OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Actual Starvation on the Newfoundland and Labrador Coasts—Further Suffering Predicted for the Future.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—The schooner Cambridge arrived here yesterday bringing a tale of terrible suffering on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. The party was on a prospecting expedition, and included Dr. Morris, whose services were required at Lewis and Clark and day to give relief to persons sick and dying from starvation.

Large quantities of provisions were distributed from the vessel. The same condition of affairs exists all along the coast. There were 1,600 persons similarly situated and immediate relief is necessary. The failure of the fisheries will tend to further increase the suffering.

Protest Against Exorbitant Duty on Iron from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A Maryland steel company has protested to the president against the export duty fixed on iron ore shipped from Santiago de Cuba. It is stated that the tax as now fixed is absolutely prohibitive, and that 9,000 workmen employed by this company will have to be discharged. In addition to the old duty the new government at Santiago has fixed an export duty of 15 cents a ton, which is declared to be very onerous, the Spanish duty heretofore imposed being only five per cent.

The Prince of Wales May Visit America.

LOXWOOD, Aug. 6.—It is reported, in connection with the Anglo-American movement, that strong endeavors are being made to get the prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next summer, and it is added that encouragement has been given.

An Overdue Supply Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Advice from St. Michael of July 25 state that the steam schooner Del Norte, with 350 tons of government reindeer supplies and a number of Laplanders, is long overdue at St. Michael.

The Monetary Problem.

DEBT IS ENTHRONED.

The Power Which Fosters Debt Should Be Broken—Five Years of Panic.

We have passed through five years of panic—five years of unexampled distress and depression and universal suffering—five years of the suspension of general prosperity.

Why? Our banking system secures a minimum volume of money in the country. This requires business to be done upon a credit rather than a cash basis. Its greatest profits are realized from loaning deposits—money not its own. A nominal capital only is thus required.

What has been the effect? When the panic of 1893 was precipitated, from the best estimates, the bank and savings credits amounted to over eight times \$500,000,000 actually held by these institutions. The whole business and industry of the country rested upon about four billions of confidence currency, or, in other words, credit. This must inevitably follow under a narrow, limited supply of money. Debt becomes a necessity.

What was the result? The expansion became so great that banks failed to pay their depositors. The whole system, through its clearing house association, refused accommodations and demanded payment of its call loans. The "National Bank" of the United States, the largest of the country, failed. The high tension of credit, snapped suddenly, causing a panic. What saved the whole system was the issue and use among the banks themselves of clearing house loan certificates—a species of currency, which would not have been tolerated by individual merchants in falling circumstances for a single day. The people went under and are still down. The same thing will occur periodically under such a system. What gain, but years of hard times?

We see what a power there is in such a system to expand and contract the currency. Then inflated to its highest capacity, now, curtailed to its lowest limit. When the banker speaks of "restored confidence," he simply means the restored ability of the people to commence this deceitful scheme of borrowing again. The system "is a Banking Pharaoh," as oppressive, in its ability to create and continue panics, as that old Egyptian king was who would not let his people go. When it has brought us to the danger line of credit it might properly be characterized as "National Bankruptcy."

The great question then is, shall we foster this morbid system of credit, based upon a limited supply of money, or shall it be radically changed so that there can be a volume of money adequate to carry on all business upon a cash basis, as in France, where general panics are unknown.

If the latter policy, the supply money must not be limited in amount by statute law. It must be governed by the economic law of supply and demand. The coinage of the money metals must be equally free at the standard ratio. The government must issue all paper money direct. This is progressive. Private corporations must not usurp the money functions of the government. This is retrograde. There must be no monetary alliances with nations not in full sympathy with these theories. There must be no compromise upon these vital points.

If these principles had been in operation, the present panic would not have occurred. Why? Because we would have had the full per capita of money required. It would have been more evenly and justly distributed. It could not have been monopolized by banks and capitalists as now. We would not have been all over in debt. The people, and not the banks, would have hoarded the money. If the panic had been a speculative frenzy as might have been, the effect would have soon been over. The people would have unlocked their hoards and the temporary stringency would have been soon relieved. Now, there is about \$56,000,000 of money and currency in the treasury, and most of the balance is tied up in great bundles in the vaults of the banks, leaving a small per capita in actual circulation. In the meantime the panic is still on, stifling enterprise, and making laggards and cowards of the people.

Under the gold standard of credit the terms "investment," "money to loan," have a siren charm. They are very profusely added in our newspapers. The word "invest," we have been educated to the notion that the day we are in debt the more prosperous we are. The government is most foolishly run into a war debt of hundreds of millions, really in the interest of the banks. They talk about a popular loan. Nine-tenths of the people have no money to invest in bonds. What they desire is money—not bonds. They ask for bread and are offered stones. But many with fixed incomes cannot realize this, unless they study the question, which many of us do not do.

The government might have increased its present volume of over 448,000,000 legal tender demand notes—the best money ever created by this or any other nation—and thus have relieved the country from the panic.

Surely it might have coined \$400,000,000 of the seigniorage, monthly, and added about \$45,000,000 to the volume of money within a year. But no! It would have brought a little more money into increased circulation and caused up the money market, raised wages, and furnished work for the unemployed. But a niggardly \$1,500,000 a month will not effect a change of present hard conditions. But then, we must remember that we are now managing our finances upon the principles of a sound currency and maintaining the financial honor and credit of the government. It does seem that now the voters would see the motive of the friends of this stingy gold standard credit policy, as carried on by the government in the interest of the banks.

Let us all pray that the banking scheme conceived by the industrialists and now pending in the lower house of congress, may be defeated. We regard that as the most insidious

and dangerous measure ever offered upon this subject. It is intended to tighten the grip of the present system more firmly upon an unsuspecting people. We have no space for comment. Every voter of the United States should read the open letter of Hon. George A. Groot, to this commission, in the May Arena. He most effectually punctures the attempt to transform this system into an angel of light.

I have simply attempted to freshen up some ideas that should be kept to the front. These issues must not be forgotten amidst the glamour of war. They are and must be more alive than ever in the future.—William Knapp, in Silver Knight Watchman.

THE ISSUE THAT "DIES."

But Still the Silver Question Is the Most Important of All National Issues During Campaigns.

We are now witnessing the bi-monthly "dying out" of the silver question. This wonderful performance, as usual, is taking place in the editorial rooms of the plutocratic press. It seems that a traveling correspondent of one of these organs met a man in the road in Illinois, and told him howdy. The man howled, and suggested something about the weather. The correspondent, not being satisfied with this, asked the man whether the road led. "From here to the cross-roads," answered the man, "but at the cross-roads it branches out an' goes every which way."

This was more satisfactory, for the correspondent clapped spurs to his horse and galloped to the nearest telegraph station, whence he sent a thousand-word dispatch announcing that "the silver question is dying out in all parts of the country." As a result, we find it "dying out" in all the plutocratic organs. This "dying out" business is a great deal too numerous to count its anniversaries, and there is no need to go back to history to verify dates.

The silver question was "dead" in 1892, "dying out" in 1894, "dead" in 1896 and "dying out" in 1898. This being so we wonder that the plutocratic press concerns itself so far as to keep silver's memory green. It is of course the editors have never been led to suspect that the whole financial question, which is inseparably connected with silver, gets at least a part of its vitality from the conspicuous manner in which they advertise it.

The fact is, however, that the talk of war only makes the silver question more important. Of all national issues it is the only one that is sure to be found at the bottom of all political discussion. If the talk is about war, you hear the plutocratic editors ask with a sneer: "But won't war involve a suspension of gold payments and bring us plump to a silver basis?" Let the talk be about the prospects of currency reform, or the effects of the tariff, and behold our old friend, the silver question, bobs up as chipper and as ready for a frolic as a kitten.

Does a man want to run for governor? Very well; the first thing he must do is to announce where he stands on the silver question. Does he want any other important office? He must tell the voters how he feels in regard to the re-monetization of silver. This, of course, does not interfere with the regular bi-monthly "dying out" of the silver question in the organs; but it shows that the people are neither dead nor sleeping.

Wars and rumors of war may come and go; the "honor" and "integrity" of the nation may be talked of by those who would know national integrity if they met it in the road; "sound" money may form the subject of voluminous editorial articles, and numerous pamphlets, but the silver question continues to be alive among the 6,500,000 who voted for free coinage. The intelligent white voters of the land voted to re-monetize silver by a majority of more than a million.—Atlanta Constitution.

GOLD DEMOCRATS DEAD

Silence Has Fallen on the Camp of the Assistant Single Standard Republican Party.

Gold democrats appear to have gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Silence has fallen upon the camp of the assistant republicans. Such a silence as is kept in the presence of death. If there are any gold democrats yet numbered among the living their voices are not heard, their influence is no longer felt.

This is as it should be. Democracy was defined by the national democratic convention held in Chicago in 1896. It pronounced itself as in favor of the money of the constitution. It called for the re-monetization of silver by the United States independent of any other nation, and it demanded the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one.

This demand was approved by the vote of 6,500,000 democrats, and it was opposed by a vote of 130,000 so-called gold democrats. Where are these re-calcitrants now?

They have gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Peace to their ashes. Let silence be their epitaph, oblivion is their fate.—Chicago Dispatch.

Occupied.

"Now, about the way they are running this war," began the man who usually has a great deal of time on his hands.

"I've got a time to talk about it," answered Farmer Cornintosh, who was figuring on a piece of brown paper with the stump of a lead pencil.

"But the board of strategy—" "I can't help it. It wasn't none of my doin's in the first place. I've got to figure out how to make \$4.75 profit out of the city people that's comin' here to pay seven dollars a week, an' calculate just how much canned vegetables, dried beef and condensed milk we can get 'em to take without kickin'." I've no time to think about any board of strategy. My time's completely tucked up with the strategy of blood."—Washington Star.

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A Matter of Words.

"What a pushing fellow that young Migley is! Six weeks ago he was a waiter in a cheap restaurant. To-day he has a government job that pays him \$7,000 a year." "Pushing, did you say? You've got the wrong word. Calling is what you mean."—Chicago Evening News.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER, SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Immediate Reconciliation.

She—You know you married me, John Henry, to get into good society! He (having stopped to count five)—Of course I did, dear. And I got into it, too—your society.—Chicago Tribune.

Bishop J. S. Key, of the Southern M. E. Church, writes: "We gave Dr. Moffatt's TERTHINA (Teething Powders) to our little Grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used." TERTHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

The statutes provide that any man is entitled to a divorce without trial if his wife saves the coolest room in the house for him.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 62 trial bottles and treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When people find fault with everything they hear, they ought not to complain if they do not hear everything.—Ran's Horn.

Pine's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—M. Abbott, 333 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Everybody likes to tell sensational news, whether it is good or bad.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ill; easy to take, easy to operate.

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